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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870. NO. 198.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The Duty on Steel Reduced—Probable Reconsideration To-Day—The National Medical Association—Combination of Southern and Northern Pacific Railways—Favorable News from the Northern Indians, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1870.

Duty on Steel Reduced.

This was a bad day for the high tariff men and the Ways and Means Committee. About four hours was spent on twelve lines of the tariff bill, and three of the seven paragraphs on steel were finished. The committee was defeated on every proposition to put duty on cast steel bars, which stands at two cents per pound, as they fixed it. The duty on cast steel now ranges from two and a quarter cents to three and a half cents per pound, with an additional ten per cent. *ad valorem* on certain forms. The committee recommended a uniform specific rate of three and a quarter cents, but the House on Mr. Dawes's motion reduced the majority cut it down to two and a half cents. This defeated the committee, and a motion by Mr. Hooper to put iron and railroad iron, the House on pig iron and railroad iron. The Committee fixed the rate of four cents per pound on steel, similar to that on cast steel, and the House on motion of Mr. Dawes reduced this to three and a half cents, and came within a few votes of putting it down to three cents. The great struggle of the day was on Bessemer steel railway bars. The committee fixed the specific duty equivalent at existing prices to about twenty-two dollars per ton. The Committee reported a bill to-day to carry out Mr. Sherman's specific but the House, after a long debate, by fifteen majority cut it down to thirty-six dollars. There was something of a smart at the conclusion, and it is possible the whole issue may come up again to-morrow.

The Medical Association.

There was something of a crowd present this morning when the American Medical Association opened, because everybody knew at last night there might be a mess over the question of giving the negro doctor his rights. The Committee on Credentials submitted majority and minority reports, the former excluding delegates from societies that admit coloured members, and the latter including them. There was much excitement on the reading of the reports, and it got real demonstrative when Dr. Nott, who promised to be very lively, Dr. Davis, of Chicago, adroitly stayed it off by moving to send the whole matter back to the committee with instructions to report to-morrow. The committee will report to-morrow. The question of policy was then taken up, which may or may not report to-morrow. The question of policy was then taken up, with a dozen other quarrels among the medical men of this District, and it will be a hard matter to get at a square vote on that distinct issue. There is a small row in the Massachusetts delegation growing out of Dr. Storer's differences with the State Medical Society, which will be settled by him outdoorly sense this matter come to settlement.

The Wilberforce University Grant.

The belligerent twenty-five thousand dollars from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to Wilberforce University did not get through the Senate to-day, though pressed by Messrs. Drake, Sherman and Howe. Mr. Drake, in charge of the bill, was opposed by Messrs. Patterson, Trumbull, Edmonds, Howe and Ferry, who declared against the policy of giving money to educational colleges, and when it was argued on the other side that this bill merely took the money appropriated by Congress, Messrs. Ferry and Trumbull spoke in condemnation of using these funds for teaching or supporting colleges or universities, saying that they were intended for common schools among the Freedmen. It came out in debate that whereas the Bureau reported one million seven hundred thousand dollars on hand the first of last January, and spent within a hundred and forty thousand on hand the first of February, it now has about one hundred and twenty-five thousand left.

Office Declined.

E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary, has been offered the position of Assistant District Attorney, under the Attorney General of the District, and declined it.

A Railroad Combination.

A combination has been entered into between the friends of the various Southern Pacific Railroad lines, and those of the Northern Pacific, by which the latter will be built in advance of measures through the House. The Southern men seem disposed to unite upon the Fremont Road.

A Dangerous Floor.

It is said that the garret floor of the War Department building, upon which is stored over one hundred and fifty thousand books and papers, has sunk some inches on account of the immense weight it has to sustain, and that an inspection of the foundations resulted in a determination to remove the weight, as it would be unsafe to permit it to remain on the floor.

Gen. Dodge to be Reimbursed.

The bill appropriating five thousand dollars to reimburse Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, for suits brought against him for the proper execution of army orders, has passed both branches of Congress and goes now to the President for his signature.

No Appropriation for Chicago Harbor.

The Committee on Commerce, in considering the River and Harbor bill, has decided against giving a dollar, nothing for Chicago harbor, and will probably be provided for in a special act at a later period in the session.

To Attend Sioux Visit Washington.

Information was received from the Northern Indian country to-day at the Interior Department that Red Cloud and several of the hostile chiefs of the Lakotas have sent him word that they desired to come to Washington and have a conference upon the causes of difference, and the Secretary has indicated a readiness to receive them. This is considered a very hopeful sign and the first indication for months, and the time that a wide spread map will have to be averted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: Samuel T. Dey, of Florida, Consul at Winnepeg; Oscar Malmrose, of Minnesota, Consul at Pictou; Thos. H. Fearre, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Henry W. Harding, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Seventh District, Ohio; Horatio Woodbury, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana.

PAYMENTS IN APRIL.

The following amounts were paid from the Treasury during the month ended April 30:

Civil and miscellaneous	$ 4,696,987 36
War	2,264,747 90
Navy	1,391,767 99
Interior	1,084,462 12
Total	$12,761,925 83

The above does not include payments on account of Interest or principal of the public debt.

LETTER OF THANKS.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter of thanks to Mrs. Fremont, in response to a communication from that lady announcing that the managers of the Union fi ne and fair of Jessamine, Illinois, in aid of which she will take charge of and educate the children of those lost on the Oneida.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association convened today. About four hundred delegates are present, representing most of the State societies and medical schools of the country. The meeting was called to order by President Mendenhall, of Cincinnati. The report of the Committee on Credentials was read, excluding certain delegates, as stated would be done in last night's dispatches. A number of other resolutions of a similar nature was made by Dr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee. Both were referred to the Committee on Ethics. Subsequently a new Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Dr. Elsie—Alfred State, of Pennsylvania; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; J. S. Keiser, of Kentucky; Dr. Andrew, of Delaware. The President then proceeded to deliver the annual address, which was very lengthy. Interesting and able Reports were made from various committees and accepted. The following were appointed as the Committee on Ethics: Drs. Hollister, Dr. T. Antisell, Chairman; Dr. R. Reynurn, Dr. D. R. Hooper, Dr. C. F. Taylor, Wm. Lee, Assistant Secretary. The delegation to-night called on the President, who received them in the East Room. Dr. Mendenhall, the retiring Secretary, Beistup and several members of Congress were present.

THE SITUATION IN THE STRUGGLE.

Several Cubans, prominent in the insurrectionary movement, lately made overtures to to the Spanish Minister here, preparatory to giving up the contest, but their conciliatory disposition was shown by the Minister.

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

At the late term of the Supreme Court, about two hundred cases were disposed of, leaving on the docket about 500.

WINNEPEG.

Riel's Agreement with the Hudson Bay Company—A General Sioux War Apprehended.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 3.—The *Press* has a letter from Pembina, which says Riel has made a proposition to the Hudson Bay Company which has been accepted. In it he acknowledge the Provisional Government as the only legal government existing in the Northwest; to advance a loan of $3,000 to the Government; and in case the Government fail to accept the loan offered, to increase it to $5,000; also, to advance goods to the amount of $100,000, at the current market values, and in that case the company will be allowed to reconvey the title to the fort at Winnepeg, now occupied for the Government headquarters, and a garrison of fifty men to be stationed there under the supervision of the Provisional Government. The Parliament went into session, and everything is harmonious.

Another letter says the Sioux Indians had appeared at the Lower Agency, and driven off the Company's trading post at White House Plains, and made most insolent demands, stating that they were going to fight the Americans in the settlement. Upon being furnished with supplies, and told that if they would they were going to fight Americans they would also have to fight half-breeds, they consented to return for the present, promising however, to clean out Crawley's and House's establishments. There is great excitement existing in the settlements on the part of the lowest and most hostile. A general Sioux war is apprehended. The settlements on the American side of the line are greatly alarmed, and fears are entertained that the military do not fully realize the imminence of the danger of the settlement, and will be too tardy in its movements to afford help until too late. This is but the general result of the policy inaugurated by Governor McGougall and his adherents.

TORONTO, April 30.—The steamer Algoma left Collingwood for Fort William, with military stores for Red River, this morning. The first detachment of troops from Ontario organ Red River, will be ready to start about the middle of the present month.

CONGRESS.

Reform in the Civil Service.

Reduction of the Duty on All Forms of Steel.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

SENATE.

The House resolution making May 30 a legal holiday, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was reported by Messrs. THURMAN and SUMNER favorably, and EDMUNDS in opposition; the latter saying the Committee on Pensions would report a bill, accompanied by evidence upon which the Senators could form an opinion, this week, and was then laid aside. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for reform in the civil service was taken up. It provides that all appointments to civil officers of the Government, except postmasters and such officers as are required to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made from persons best qualified for position by open and competitive examination, and after terms of probation. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who shall constitute the Board Civil Service Commissioners, to hold office for five years. The Commission is to prescribe the qualifications required for an appointment in each branch and grade of the civil service, to establish rules governing applications, examinations and periods and conditions of probation, and report to Congress at the opening of each session. An examination of all officers to be held every four years, and such as may not be found qualified are to be recommended for dismissal; and to be dismissed accordingly. The President or Senate may require an applicant for any office that requires confirmation by the Senate to appear before the Board and be examined as to qualifications.

During the discussion by Messrs. Jenckes, Peters, Beck and Benton, Mr. SARGENT moved to insert an additional section forbidding members of Congress to solicit verbally or in writing from the President or any head of department or bureau the appointment of any person to office, and making the offense a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding $1,000. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the tariff bill. All the remaining paragraphs relating to iron were, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, struck out, the duties and rates of which are from not otherwise provided for; referring to glazed, tinned or enamelled wrought iron boiler ware; imposing a duty of one and three-fourths cents per pound on cast iron steam, gas or water pipe, and taking all other castings not otherwise provided for 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The next paragraph was on all cast or other descriptions of steel in ingots, bronze or billets, and all steel rails; steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils or strips, and steel wire and steel wire rope, and fixed a duty of 2c. on motion of Mr. ALLISON, by a vote of 78 to 67, reduced to two and a half cents.

Without action on the remaining paragraphs relating to steel, the committee rose and reported the amendment by changing one cent per pound to thirty-six dollars per ton. A long discussion followed, terminating in the rejection of Mr. Bingham's amendment, 78 to 61.

Without action on Mr. Benjamin's amendment as thus amended, the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The City Councils of Vincennes, Ind., have granted the right of way to the concentrating railroads in that city, and the grand Union Depot and Railroad Hotel will soon be commenced.

It is said the New York Fentans are on the move. Undoubtedly many of them have already departed for Riel's headquarters. Others are awaiting orders to depart daily. Enlisting goes on briskly at the headquarters.

On the 2d ultimo, Gustave Retland, a Swede, twenty-eight of age, residing in Chicago, became veal for supper, and accidentally put a piece of bone about an inch long into his mouth. As his mouth was full of food he did not feel the bone until he had swallowed it and it had stuck in his windpipe. Physicians were immediately sent for, but all efforts to remove the bone were useless. Retland lingered until Monday morning, when he died, suffering the intervening eight days he experienced. The exact pain, both from the bone and the want of food, as the former was so situated that inspection of the throat could be given him.

The late Hon. Benjamin Smyth Wayne Iron Company by the recent fire in Jersey City, reaches $100,000; insurance $50,000. The total loss by that fire footls up $175,000.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, left Newark, on Monday, for New Orleans, to enter on the duties of the district to which he has been assigned.

A Havana correspondent writes that all the steamers going to Europe are crowded with passengers. The law, compelling persons who intend to go to the United States to give five thousand dollars bail, prevents many from proceeding in that direction.

Captain W. R. Story, Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and instantly killed at Salt Lake City, Thursday morning, on Monday a desperado named Howes, whom he was about to arrest. An armed posse gave pursuit of the murderer.

The difficulty between the Dayton and Michigan Railroad and the city of Dayton has been settled. The company obtained the con isma tion of the property desired for a depot, but the city had the appraisement made so high that the privilege was refused.

The steamships Malta, from Liverpool, City of Antwerp, from Antwerp, and Spain, from New York, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

The New York Canal Board yesterday made the following important amendments and fixed the rates of last year: On salt 35½ per cent.; on coal 50 per cent.; on wheat, corn and other grains, 25 per cent.; on flour, 50 per cent.; on bloom, pig and scrap iron, 75 per cent. Other reductions will be made in the same ratio.

Between three and four hundred passengers are going west from Omaha daily. Arrangements are being made by eastern roads to make the running time between Omaha and New York but 96 hours. The Upper Missouri river trade is very light, nearly all of the Idaho and Montana freight going to Corinne by the Utah Central and Union Pacific.

The reunion of the Thirteenth Army Corps will be held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 12th inst.

The election for City Councillmen in Indianapolis yesterday, resulted in the election of a Republicans and three Democrats. In Terre Haute three Democrats and two Republicans were elected.

A Russian named John W. Backman, an engraver, committed suicide in Indianapolis yesterday.

Wm. Waters, Director of the City Infirmary at Cincinnati, died yesterday.

By the fall of a frame building in course of erection, in Chicago, yesterday, four persons were seriously injured.

Monseigneur Cook, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Three Rivers, Canada, died Saturday morning, aged 78. He will be succeeded by Mons. La Friche, Bishop of Antinoe, now attending the Ecumenical Council at Rome.

The Toronto Rowing Club is negotiating with the Tyne and St. Johns crews to row at Toronto or Lachine during the great fete at Lachine.

Thirty acres of woodland on Fishkill Mountains, New York, are burning.

Moses Pond, a well known furnace dealer in Boston, died yesterday.

At the city elections in Madison, Columbus and Peru, Ind., yesterday, the Democratic tickets were successful, all Democratic gains.

In the Georgia Legislation yesterday, a resolution was passed appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the State.

Howes, the murderer of Deputy United States Marshal Story, in Salt Lake, was shot by a lot of Mormon boys yesterday, within six miles of Salt Lake City, however, he still lived and had wounded three of them, one it is supposed fatally.

An agricultural and immigration convention met in Charleston yesterday. Delegates were present from Georgia and North Carolina.

The steamship Siberia is over due, having left Queenstown for Boston on the 26th of April.

The cottage at the San Francisco mint since January 1st amounts to over $6,000,000.

The Republicans elected their city ticket in Virginia City, Nevada, Monday. A colored man received 298 votes for Mayor.

The Sullivant farm, two miles west of Columbus, O., has been bought for the new Lunatic Asylum. The price paid was $100,000.

Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assembling at Memphis.

Major General Pope has arrived in St. Louis, and assumed command of the Department.

The formal opening of the South Pacific Railroad was celebrated at Springfield, Mo., yesterday.

Samuel G. Taylor, Democrat, was yesterday elected City Treasurer of St. Louis by 250 majority.

The lumber yard of Wrampelemeier & Co., in Louisville, was burned yesterday. Loss $6,000.

A Chicago dispatch says the statements that the Court of Wyoming he assumed jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver in the case of Davis vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company under and by virtue of the Territorial laws of Wyoming, is without foundation. Judge Howe entirely ignored said laws, and has never professed to appoint a Receiver or to exercise jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver. The millions proposed to be deposited with the Court. Said cause is in process of adjustment upon known principles of equity jurisdiction to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Cotton steady and in fair demand middling 23½c; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 2,500 bales; stock 76,000 bales. Gold 110½. Sterling 108½. Molasses prime refined 39@40. Coffee firm and unchanged.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, May 3.—Beef cattle—receipts 879; dressed arrived and prices advanced 1c; sales of extra at $11 @12c; first quality 10½ @10½ on second quality 9½ @10c; third quality 8½ @9c; ordinary 7½ @8c; inferior grades—receipts 1,800; trade good and prices well sustained; sales at 6 @6½ @ each; extra 7c @7½ @c.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Twentieth Day's Proceedings.

Evidence Given by the Mother and Sister of Mrs. McFarland—The Vice President's Deposition Not Admitted—Something More Touching Insanity.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1870.

The first witness called this morning was Hon. David Atwood, Representative of the Madison, Wisconsin, district in Congress; knew the prisoner in Madison; remember Mrs. McFarland giving a reading there, at which I was present.

Mr. Graham here remarked that he had read over Mrs. Calhoun's letters again, and found that they existed in what she had done.

Joel B. Erhardt, lawyer, identified the complaint in the suit of McFarland *vs.* Richardson in Boston, in March, 1869.

Mr. Graham was then called by the prosecution, Mr. Graham objected to having him recalled without some valid reason being given.

Judge Davis said he stood to examine him on the redirect examination given by Murray Hall, by Mrs. McFarland.

Q.—In one A portion of the money got by this reading was given to Mr. McFarland; Mrs. McFarland told you of sums for expenses of riding and carriage hire; remember I paid to McFarland. I can't swear positive that Mr. McFarland was present.

Mrs. Mary Vandenhoff, wife of George Vandenhoff, testified: I have met McFarland three or four times; I lived in this city in 1868. Mrs. McFarland lived with me in Sixteenth Street in 1867 she took lessons from me after my husband's death. Mrs. McFarland gave a party reading during the last portion it was at Mr. Sinclair's house. I was there, went there in a carriage with Mr. and Mrs. McFarland and one called for me.

Mrs. ——, the mother of Mrs. McFarland, called. Judge Davis—Are you the mother of Mrs. McFarland? *A.*—I am. (Sensation.)

Mr. Graham—I object to this form of question. They come put do—Are you the mother of the woman who violated Mr. Richardson's bed?

Q.—Is your daughter married in fact at Madison, N. Y.? *A.*—She was about twenty years of age when she married; Mr. and Mrs. McFarland lived happily together; shortly after the marriage, remained there until the 29th of May 1869, when they started for Boston and lived for Brooklyn in August; this was not the time Mr. McFarland and Richardson met.

Judge Davis here asked some questions which would go to show that the reading of Richardson's confessions of Mrs. McFarland were paid to her friends, and not by McFarland. The questions were excluded.

Q.—Where was it when a nurse to take care of Mrs. McFarland during her illness; I was present when she went to Madison again in 1867, they remained there about 2 or 3 days. Mrs. McFarland told me she was able to be out of Mr. Vandenhoff for the purpose of getting her child; I was present at the time; Mrs. McFarland was present at the time; there was a letter read in my presence by Mr. Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, regarding her engagement with Richardson; I have the letter now in my possession; this note is in his handwriting; it was given to Mrs. McFarland by Mr. Richardson in my presence; Mr. McFarland, after the separation she lived with me until May 9th, 1868, when she went to Mr. Sinclair's; I left Boston in October, but she then came to my house in Brooklyn; I there saw Mrs. and Mr. McFarland;

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

THE District Attorney contested election case in Philadelphia has been decided in favor of SHEPPARD, Democrat, who has been declared elected by thirteen majority over GIBBONS, Republican. GIBBONS contested the election of SHEPPARD, who held the office nearly one year, and succeeded in ousting him. The latter then appealed, and his appeal and election are sustained.

In the debate in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, on the Tariff Bill, Gen. SCHENCK gave its opponents a terrible scorching, and won a decisive victory. Gen. SCHENCK is proving himself a powerful champion of Protection. His ability and courage are undoubted. Having chosen his ground he will defend it to the last, and we are glad to know that his attitude and heavy blows have materially improved the prospects of the bill. The friends of Protection should not permit themselves to be placed on the defensive. Their cause is just, and though assailed by the combined forces in the interest of foreign countries, must win—if not in Congress before the people. Protection owes much to Gen. SCHENCK for his labors in framing and defending the new Tariff Bill. He is strong with the country, and though the Free Traders in the guise of "revenue reformers" will assail him at all points, his constituents will sustain him as an able and faithful representative.

THE Canadians threaten, in a contingency, to close the Welland Canal to American vessels and commerce. We can imagine a calamity to us more serious than this would be, since the effect would be to cause the construction of a canal on American soil, whereby we would be independent of our testy neighbors. There is much more of this sort of thing proposed by the British that would not be seriously to our disadvantage. Self-reliance and self-development is a nation's best policy. More of it would do us no harm. Looking abroad is frequently at the cost of home prosperity. A nation's credit will be certain to stand well abroad when there is home prosperity, and if experience has taught any lesson, it is that we have enjoyed the greatest degree of prosperity and made the grandest strides in development and wealth when circumstances have thrown us on our own resources. There would be nothing to dread should not only Canada but the home government act on the threat referred to.

A GENERAL Indian war seems probable. The Red Men are gathering in large numbers, and General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expresses the apprehension that, by the middle of May, there will be a more extensive war with them than the nation has yet known. As to the number of Indian warriors, we quote General PARKER as follows:

> He says [it is the neighborhood of Fort Sully] there are now about 8,000 well-armed, well-mounted warriors. About 3,000 of these are the Cheyenne and Arapahoe and members of scattered tribes. He is confident that they are better armed, and of a higher grade than it will be the most destructive and expensive Indian war we have ever had. He obtains his information from officers who have been in the parties, and with these will not be necessitated to break down their reports to meet the views of Congress, or want of interest to charge with. He states that they can raise a fighting force of about 12,000 warriors. Another large number, a population of about 30,000 in Dakota, and this, with their allies, were never in so fair condition to go to war.

The situation will severely test the capabilities of those who are devoted to a peace policy, and though they possess extraordinary zeal, it seems hardly possible that they will succeed to the extent of their wishes.

NO DOUBT Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, expressed the sentiments of a good many Western people on a much vexed subject, when he said, "I am in favor of having the dirty Indian, the human wild beast, banished from Eastern literature and Western frontier." We are left to conjecture whether Mr. FITCH's humane desire refers to the literature only of the present, or of the past also. We may, however, without doing violence to its expression, assume that it takes in both the present and the past, and that the philanthropic Congressman would like to see COOPER's romances and CAMPBELL's poems expurgated of their Indian characters as well as living writers silenced. We suspect that when Mr. FITCH expressed the desire to have the object of his dislike banished from literature, he was thinking of that soothing passage, "Lo, the poor"—&c. Mr. FITCH's wish, in its comprehensive benevolence, almost deserves to rank with the exclamation of CALIGULA, "Would that the Roman people had but one neck!"

In general, we find it somewhat difficult not to sympathize, at least moderately, with the man whom we hear of as arrested by the French police on the charge of conspiracy, real or imaginary. This state of mind is not the result of any superfluous admiration for conspirators, or for people in opposition, but rather of the impression that to make sure of their game, the French police, when acting under orders to keep things quiet and to remove disturbers out of the way, are wont to follow the example of the man who fishes with a net instead of the example of the man who fishes with a hook and line. In yesterday morning's cable dispatches we learned the police had got hold of a man over whose arrest we have been tempted to waste no pity. This was M. ASSY, who, as we some days ago informed our readers, had obtained employment as a mechanic in the great iron works of CREUSOT, taking advantage of his position to indoctrinate his fellow workmen in the socialist principles of PROUDHOMME, the foundation of whose poetical economy is the doctrine that "property is robbery." ASSY has been the root and instigator of the strikes at Creuzot, which have done so much mischief to the laborers, and now we learn that several deaths resulted from the attempt of those men to rescue their instructor in evil from the soldiers who arrested him.

THE HOBBLEDEHOY.

Dr. TARDIEU has had a hard time. The medical students were so disgusted with his testimony in the PIERRE BONAPARTE affair that they resolved not to listen any longer to his lectures, though few professors were ever greater favorites with their pupils than he used to be, nor are there many instructors better qualified to impart knowledge. Day after day, his attempt to deliver a lecture was frustrated by riot with the grossest insults on the part of the students. At length, through the extraordinary precautions of the authorities, as we were told yesterday, he succeeded in performing his duty, but on leaving the college the professor was insulted by a large crowd of students in the street, and compelled to call on the police for protection. In behalf of the Professor thus assailed we desire to express no opinion, but the mode adopted by the students of showing their hostility or disapproval is a subject of some interest in this country as well as in France. In American Colleges and High Schools, students above the age of childhood have often pursued the same line of conduct to displace, or to exclude a teacher of whom they disapproved, or in persecution of an obnoxious fellow student. When children act thus, their behavior is pronounced exceedingly naughty, and the obvious remedy is applied, usually with entire success. When the culprits are neither children nor grown men, but occupy a position betwixt the two, the case is a very difficult one for a Faculty or a Board of Trustees or directors to deal with. The *hobbledehoy* is proverbially an unmanageable creature. Thoughtless as a boy without the boy's timidity, and nearly as strong as a man, often without the man's sense of honor and respect for the rights and feelings of others, the human being is for many years in a state of transition. Considering how much a well educated class have had to do with this creature, it seems wonderful that comparatively so little has been written concerning him. Dr. JOHNSON, a hundred years ago, solemnly denied that he is a rational being; and, in fact, this was the view of his character very generally entertained by the masters of the great English grammar schools, until a quite recent period. In the opinion of the BUSBYS, BOWYERS and others of the class, flogging, limited only by the constitution of the individual, was the only method of converting the hobbledehoy into either a scholar or gentleman. Hence when good Dr. ARNOLD proposed to treat him as a gentleman already, the proposal was received with scorn or derision by a large majority of the upper class educators. One distinguished head master went so far as to declare that, without the free use of the birch, no gentleman could maintain his own self-respect or gentlemanly character for a week, at the mercy of the multitude assembled in a great school. It was urged that such a multitude, ashamed of boyhood and aspiring to be thought men, but ignorant or incapable of applying the principles by which manly conduct is regulated in the intercourse of society, and animated by the notion that all restraining influences are hostile in origin and ought to be resisted, can be controlled and directed only by physical pain. However, Dr. ARNOLD tried his experiment, and it proved splendidly successful. And this success at Rugby was only one of a number of agencies then and since at work, which have, we believe, quite revolutionized the discipline of the higher class of schools in our day.

We have mentioned the subject for the purpose of directing attention to a very repulsive trait of the public opinion or *esprit de corps* of the great schools or colleges. The feature to which we refer was the thing which made Dr. ARNOLD's method appear most quixotic in theory and prove most difficult in practice. Even at the present day, it constitutes one of the chief embarrassments of college government. We allude to the readiness with which the general sentiment, under evil leadership, sets at naught the suggestions of generosity and magnanimity. FENIMORE COOPER, not long before his death, writing to one of the Yale Professors who remembered him as an unpromising student of the college, refers with evident pride to the circumstance that, when once accused of joining his classmates in *scraping* a tutor in the hall, he was able successfully to deny the charge on the ground that he "disliked the manner of assailing a man *en masse*." It is undoubtedly a cowardly, and therefore a mean action, and yet there are few collections of hobbledehoys who would refuse to join in it, under what should seem to them sufficient provocation. An act which no one of them would dare to do individually, each does, sustained and stimulated by the common sentiment and shielded from responsibility under the mask of combined numbers. A single movement of the kind might be excused as the result of impulse. It might be no worse than a mob. But to proceed upon the method systematically and day after day, is conduct peculiar to hobbledehoys, or those but little beyond that age.

MR. BURCHELL, a free trade member of Congress from the Northwest, with rather more fairness than his coadjutors, quotes statistics compiled from the report of the Bureau of Agriculture to prove that the home consumption though important is not equal to the vast products of the West. In breeding cattle, for instance, there are eleven States which show a surplus of wheat raised over the amount consumed, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia and California. These States have a total population of 13,658,930. The total number of bushels of wheat raised in them is 171,660,000; consumption 78,715,000; total surplus 92,829,000 bushels. The ten manufacturing and other States showing a deficiency are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, which have a population of 13,921,308; total amount of wheat raised 27,306,000 bushels, consumption 60,135,000; total deficiency 32,829,000 bushels. A noteworthy feature in these statistics, which we think is clearly attributable to that special pleading which is so characteristic of Free Trade arguments, is the omission of all the South-ern States except the two that produce a surplus, the population of which cannot be less than twelve millions, or nearly as much as New England and the Middle States combined. The figures show that the breadstuffs consumption gradually exceeds the production as manufactures progress in any State. New England and the Middle States, before the industrial enterprises of recent years introduced sufficient for their own consumption. The same results are manifesting themselves in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan as they progress in manufactures, and even Illinois has the surprising fact to record that the State will yet find it necessary to import wheat, notwithstanding the clause that has been inserted into the organic law, which reads: "But neither the United States, *nor any State*, shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." We learn from *The Financier* that these victims are about to hold a meeting to induce the Southern States to provide for this loan.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has before it a bill relating to prison reform, in the interest of economy and humanity. Complaints, even where most attention had been given to the general subject, were loud and frequent. The first change proposed contemplates the assignment of jails for the confinement of women exclusively, where the convicts will be under the control and administration of those of their own sex. The second relates to the classification of prisoners.

SPEAKER BLAINE to be his own successor in the chair, must first go to the trouble of securing a re-election to the House; to do that a nomination becomes necessary. It is thus we look back to an interesting and quite exciting state of things in his district, where his opponents are active, if not numerous. The prospect, however, is much in his favor, and he will probably succeed in climbing the ladder again, and perhaps go higher.

"HARMONY" in the City Councils is given by the St. Louis *Democrat* as a paramount reason why Durkee should be elected to fill the late defaulting Treasurer Susiski's place. The *Republican* suggests, in view of the recent loss of $150,000, that there has been a trifle too much "harmony" in that direction; a neat pun, taken in connection with Susiski's former musical profession.

WE are glad to hear that the reports of Senator Cattell's illness are unfounded, more especially that he "is all of brain disease, from which other members of his family have suffered." No "other members" have so suffered, and it is agreed on all sides that the gentleman himself was sound and sane now as he ever was.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Pennsylvania Lines.

Progress of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road—The Pennsylvania Central's Various Projects—The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental, and Other Projects—General Items.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road.

WORK ON THE ROAD BEING RAPIDLY PUSHED.

The Uniontown *Standard* gives an encouraging account of the progress of the Connellsville Railroad Company, who are pushing forward the work of extending the line with vigor. Twenty-four hundred laboring men and upwards of four hundred horses are engaged on the work. The first three miles of the road east of Connellsville are already completed and in operation. From Dunbar point to Broad Tunnel, about thirty-one miles in distance, the road-bed is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for the track. The heading of Sand Patch Tunnel, which is nearly 5,000 feet long, has been completed, and some 300 or 400 feet of arching done. The east portal of the tunnel is completed, and is said to be a very handsome as well as a substantial piece of work. The remainder of the road from Sand Patch to Cumberland is well advanced, and will be completed as soon as the other portions. It is expected that the track laying will be commenced early in June. In consequence of the heavy work on some of the sections it has been impossible to open the road to any great extent. Sometimes, however, under the most advanced towards completion, and when the laying of the track is once commenced the road will be opened up rapidly, and it is thought that the road will be completed to Cumberland by November next.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, we learn, are now constructing the Fredericksburg and Charlottesville and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads, which are to open up the country between Baltimore and Charlotte, North Carolina. The Washington *Chronicle* says: "By the road, it is understood, that are to build a railway from Fredericksburg to Alexandria. Thus we shall have another railway from the South to Washington. The advantages for all these roads—that from Fredericksburg or Belle Plain to Charlottesville, that from Baltimore to the Potomac, with branch to Washington, and that from Fredericksburg to Alexandria—were dead and inert things, only acquired at very moderate outlay, they will, when constructed, command the situation, both towards the South and Southwest, and also in the connection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway extension. It is fortunate that the same great railway interest now controls the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and that extending to the head of York river. Said party is now forming, or has formed, railway connection beyond Richmond to the James. Things look, indeed, as if Mr. Garrett has been outflanked in the south, and that his control of railway affairs will be confined to Virginia alone, and that to the lower part of the Valley of Virginia. Meantime, the Pennsylvania Centers that rich valley, and most assuredly will bring a large trade to Alexandria and Washington, while the gradual extension of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railway will not only tap the Valley lower down, but must in the end cross it, and in pierced the coal region compete with the great Baltimore and Ohio Railway itself in rapidity and cheapness of transport of the black diamonds to tide water."

The Pennsylvania Central has not abandoned its effort to secure control of the Kentucky Central, and it is stated that negotiations have proceeded so far as to call out the assurance that if the company succeeds, Gov. Stevenson and George H. Pendleton will become parties to the interest of that road. A Louisville paper holds that: "Should the immediate results be what we are led to expect from the rapidity and resources of the main road, it will not be long before business in Kentucky and Tennessee will receive a new impulse, and our trade with the Central States will be greatly improved."

The Reading Railroad Company.

A COMPETING LINE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

As will be perceived from the movements of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, recorded above, it is aiming for such connections as will not only secure the Cumberland coal trade, but reach far down into the valley of Virginia and the Southern States. The Hagerstown *Mail* says that it has received the formation from a source entirely worthy of credence—a gentleman largely interested in business, and intimately connected with railroad interests—that the Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad are likely to have formidable rivals in the field, to compete for the same interests. It says: The Reading Railroad has got to be one of the iron masters of the land, and, like the Pennsylvania Central, the New York corporations and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is striking at once for power and for trade. The shortest line from Hagerstown—the center of the narrowest portion of the great Appalachian Valley in Maryland and topographically the natural pathway for this section of the Union—to the city of New York would be through Reading and along the line of the Reading Railroad. Hence, the shortest line from New York and all parts north to the Southwestern States would be over the Reading. Coming south, that road crosses the Pennsylvania Central west of the city of Lancaster, and at Columbia, on the Susquehanna at Columbia. Crossing the river at that place, the road has reached York, Pennsylvania, where it now terminates

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DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1870.

The activity in local monetary matters which we noticed in our last report, still continues, and to-day, as far as we can learn, there was an increased business in discounting. The demand from customers on their banks is so great that there is little or no chance for any outside paper, and, consequently, we notice an increase of good paper on the open market, which is readily placed at from 9 to 12 per cent.

The Government bond market was less firm to-day, and the closing prices show quite a decline from yesterday. It is still thought that the commendable pertinacity of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, will succeed in getting through the Treasury bill, if not in the shape that it left the Senate, yet sufficiently so to be acceptable at the present time. If the Committee of Ways and Means should report a bill creating but one class of bonds, and that a four per cent. bond, it would strike the practical business man as very judicious and greatly simplify American securities.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	221 ⅞
German Insurance Company	7

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds '62	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108	108	108
Gold	114¾	115	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 2.	Aug. 2.	Dec
Gold	114¾	115	¾
U. S. Bonds, 10s	107	108½	
U. S. Bonds, 5s, '62	117	117½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111½	110½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111	111	
U. S. Bonds, new loan	113½	113¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	114½	113¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	113¾	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108½	108	
U. S. Currency 6s	107	107½	

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says of gold, that the increase in the Treasury sales of coin in May has somewhat checked the firmness developed toward the close of last week, and gold has been more freely offered on loan, there being apparently a desire among "bull" operators to have gold appear both weak and abundant, as a means of encouraging a "short" interest. The large receipts of cotton last week have also encouraged the "bearish" feeling apparent at the moment. The foreign bankers still show considerable firmness and buy at each downward turn in the premium.

—In regard to a further advance in railway stocks the *Times* thinks that the weight of interest, if not of authority, is confessedly in the direction of much higher prices, and it is reasonably safe to report that many of the favorite lines looked on Saturday as if they will continued cheap money, they are to sell five or ten per cent. above present quotations before the summer is over. It will usually culminate, whatever the intermediate fluctuations, from day to day, may be. And if the views of the interworkers from any pronounced value as investments, are likely to follow while the fever is on.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 30	11 30	12 30	2 30	1 30	2 30	3 30
May 3. 1870.	1st Bd.	1st Bd.	1st Bd.	1st Bd.	2d Bd.	2d Bd.	2d Bd.
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
New Jersey Central	104½	104½	104½	104½			
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Harlem	140½	140½	140½	140½			
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	124	124	124	124			
Michigan Southern	97½	97½	98	98	98	98	98
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½			
Chicago and Northwestern	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
St. Paul preferred	78½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Toledo and Wabash		70		70			
Toledo and Wabash pref		70		70			
Fort Wayne		98½		98½			
Ohio and Mississippi		31½		31½			
Ohio and Mississippi pref		58½		58½			
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Adams Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wells, Fargo & Co	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
American Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
U. S. Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107½	107½		
N. J. Central	104½	104½		
Erie	24	24		
Harlem	140½	140½		½
Reading	97½	97½		
Mich. Central	125	124		¼
Mich. Southern	97½	98	½	
Illinois Central	141	141		
Cleve. and Pitts.	97½	97½		
Chicago and North W.	86½	86½		
Do. preferred	90½	90½		
Rock Island	122	121½		½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	98½	98½		
Do. preferred	79	77½		1½
Tol. and Wabash	70	70		
Do. preferred	75	70		5
Fort Wayne	98½	98½		
Chicago and Alton	114	113½		½
Ohio and Miss.	30½	31	½	
Western U. Tel.	81½	81½		
Pacific Mail	41½	41½		
Adams Express	67½	67½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	37	37½	½	
American M. U. Ex.	48½	49	½	
U. S. Express	49	49½	½	
Gold	114¾	114¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange every day enables him to the purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1870.

BUSINESS—We can report a fair trade demand for most articles; prices, however, have undergone no material change. The leading staples continue to move freely, and in the aggregate a fair amount of sales were reported. The weather has been all that could be desired. Flour—market firm with a good demand; holders have been unable to advance the rates. The tendency is for an increase, but the general opinion is that prices will go no higher. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past 24 hours. They will be found useful for information:

	March.	April.
Flour, bbls	18,454	17,067
Apples, bbls	7,715	6,057
Cheese, boxes	2,000	2,945
Corn, sacks	6,941	8,847
Wheat, sacks	13,298	17,301
Barley, sacks	2,731	3,788
Rye, sacks	1,207	3,389
Oats, sacks	15,742	15,742
Butter, packages	1,601	1,922
Bulk meats, pieces	3,605	1,170

BULK MEATS AND PROVISIONS—The market was a firm one, with an active demand for the various kinds of long prodcuts. The sales during the past were large. The present stock will soon be exhausted. Country cured meat is wanted and would command good prices. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market exhibited more firmness; prices, however, have undergone no change. We are reported sales soda ash, common, at refined 4½c; pearls 5@6½c; potash 7½, 4c.

APPLES—The market was firm, with a good trade demand. The receipts for the past five days were 716 barrels. Sales were made at the following: Extra choice to choice red, $5 00@5 50; common lots $2 00@3 00 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, the demand being limited. Sales were reported at 30@35c ₱ gallon.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen. No. 3 at $4 50. No. 1 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $8 00@8 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BOARDS—The market was a dull one, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices nominal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ M.

BUTTER—The market was not an active one, the demand being principally for choice and desirable for the table, with sales at the following: Extra fancy table 32@35c; choice 28@30c. Other sales were shown in the figures.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of information; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 20c; blackberries 10@11c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a moderate demand for "Sackfuls" selling at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

CANNON OIL—The market was a shade firmer without any quotable change in prices. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 29@29½c in round lots, and 30@32c in small way.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past were limited and prices were steadily maintained. Sales Western Reserve at 16c. Hamburg 16½@17c; New York State dairy 16c; factory 16c; Ohio 15c.

EGGS—Dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand; the bulk of the sales were made at 16c.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuff $1 20; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $4 75.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

GRASS—Sales of Timothy Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We can report a fair trade demand for choice fruit, with sales to a moderate extent at from 30@35c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—There was a fair inquiry for yellow kiln dried at 95@$1 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 95c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop.

COUNTRY SHUCKS—Sales of pulls $2 25; Pulls—No. 1 $1 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $6 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is well supplied; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

SALT—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. Sales were made by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled; prices have undergone no particular change; sales of prime at $15@16; choice $16@18 ₱ ton.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a good deal of strength manifested on the part of holders; the sales exceptionally for the season, with numerous orders still coming in. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, fair 18@19c, good 19½@20c, prime 21@22c, fancy 22½@23c; Java 29@25c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were: Carolina, in drum and granulated, 10c; A coffee, 13c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12¾c; C do 12c; New Orleans 9@11c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 10½c; choice 11c.

SYRUPS—Golden 38c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, 56c; perfection drips 53c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 40@1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 10; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50; Oolong $1 25 and $1 45; Souchong 90c, $1 25 and $1 40 ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

CANDLES—Sales of Star 22c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a fair trade demand for the season. The business ever has been the situation of the market for some time. The stock is steadily disspearing. Most of the large orders are now being filled. We find out where fresh supplies can be obtained. We quote sales of hams, 14½@15c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; canvassed do 13@13½c; sides ribbed 16½c; clear do 16½c; canvassed do 17c; shoulders 12c; S. C. hams 15½c; breakfast bacon 18@19c.

LARD—In tierces, 17½c; buckets, 18c; kegs 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 35@1 40; No. 2 $1 20@1 25 ₱ gallon.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@21c.

LARD—In tierces 17¾@17½c; in kegs 18c; in buckets 20c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

HIDES—Market steady, with sales of green salted at 8c; dry flint 22@23c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—In fair demand; steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

WOOL—Sales in fair demand; mixed lots sell readily at 45@47c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; sales of superfine at $4 50@5 00; extra $5 00@5 50; family $5 75@6 25; fancy $7 00@7 50 ₱ barrel. The competition between the different dealers in this city is a movement that bids fair to result in consumers are furnished with cheap flour. The rates were $5 25@5 50 for spring wheat; $5 75@6 25 for prime and fancy, and sales were made in sacks at 25c ₱ bbl less than the above rates. Rye flour and Indian meal firm at $4 50@5 00 extra in bbls $3 00; in sacks $3 50; extra winter rye $5 50@6 00; Graham $5 50@6 00; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $3 50; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 00. Three Star, green brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10. Two Stars, blue brand, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 60. Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 85. Pacific, $5 00 ₱ barrel. Wayne City, $5 00@5 90 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—There was a moderate demand for grain for the local trade. Prices have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from store were reported at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Oats—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuff $1 20; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $4 75.

BEANS—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

CIDER—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for choice fruit, with sales to a moderate extent at from 30@35c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—There was a fair inquiry for yellow kiln dried at 95c@$1 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 95c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop.

COUNTRY SHUCKS—Sales of pulls $2 25; Pulls—No. 1 $1 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $6 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is well supplied; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

SALT—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. Sales were made by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled; prices have undergone no particular change; sales of prime at $15@16; choice $16@18 ₱ ton.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a good deal of strength manifested on the part of holders; the sales exceptionally for the season, with numerous orders still coming in. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, fair 18@19c, good 19½@20c, prime 21@22c, fancy 22½@23c; Java 29@25c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were: Carolina, in drum and granulated, 10c; A coffee, 13c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12¾c; C do 12c; New Orleans 9@11c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 10½c; choice 11c.

SYRUPS—Golden 38c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, 56c; perfection drips 53c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 40@1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 10; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50; Oolong $1 25 and $1 45; Souchong 90c, $1 25 and $1 40 ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

CANDLES—Sales of Star 22c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a fair trade demand for the season. The business ever has been the situation of the market for some time. The stock is steadily disspearing. Most of the large orders are now being filled. We find out where fresh supplies can be obtained. We quote sales of hams, 14½@15c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; canvassed do 13@13½c; sides ribbed 16½c; clear do 16½c; canvassed do 17c; shoulders 12c; S. C. hams 15½c; breakfast bacon 18@19c.

LARD—In tierces, 17¾@

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Barr Mrs. Martha E., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Massimons Miss E., St. Louis, Mo.	3
McGee P. A., No. 18 Hill Pl., Pa.	3
Thompson John, Thompsonville, Pa.	3

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of City Councils is called for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE steamer Belle, Independent packet, will leave the wharfboat, Monongahela wharf, at 10 o'clock P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva.

STAINED GLASS equal in brilliancy of color or artistic taste in design to the productions of the old masters, Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS—Art Gallery. eodtf

CELL REPAIRED.—Yesterday the wall in the cell in the lock-up which Richard Alker tore out on Monday night, was repaired, and made as strong as ever.

AN END TO THE MULE'S EXISTENCE.—Assistant Health Officer McFaden last evening ordered the sufferings of a blind mule, which the owner, a man named Johnson, residing in the Eleventh ward, turned out to die. The poor brute fell over an embankment on Arch street some three or four times.

DESIGNS and estimates furnished at the shortest notice for churches, public buildings and private residences, by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

ATTRACTIVE—The Art Gallery. eodtf

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic, good men, liberal and material aid will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 81, Pittsburgh. MWF

VISIT the Art Gallery. eodtf

MRS. BARCLAY'S LECTURES.—The second lecture of the course to ladies will be delivered by Mrs. Barclay, at Dr. Hoge's Church, Allegheny, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Barclay's lectures are replete with invaluable information for women, and every lady who can find the time should attend. Mrs. Barclay will meet her friends at 18 Sheridan avenue, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—During the month of April there were four hundred and thirty-three prescriptions issued from the dispensary department of the Homœopathic Hospital on Second avenue. These are issued to persons unable to pay for medicines and treatment, free of charge. The hospital is open as a very entertaining and amusing lecture, and sung some beautiful songs, accompanied by Prof. Bronte, a talented pianist, whom but few can excel."

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—We learn from Mr. Wm. Bingham, Jr., No. 143 Smithfield street, the well known steamship agent, that within the past few days quite a number of our citizens have secured accommodations on steamers sailing for Europe, and that notwithstanding the full business season, Pittsburgh promises to be well represented on "the other side" this year. Quite a number leave on the 14th instant, and on nearly every steamer of the Inman line, until June 18th, our city will be represented.

RARE WORKS of art at Art Gallery. eodtf

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will be held at Lock Haven on the 17th inst. Members of the Western Division who contemplate being at the reunion should attend the meeting at 94 Fourth avenue to-morrow evening, when final arrangements will be made. Those who do not attend the meeting can procure orders for excursion tickets from Mr. Edward Able, the Secretarial officer. About one hundred Philadelphians will be at the reunion.

THE RICHEST and most elaborate designs in color and execution are to be seen at Wm. Nelson's glass staining establishment, No. 23 Market street.

ART GALLERY opposite head of Wood street. eodtf

The Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Second National Bank has once more taken its place in the line of dividend paying banks, from which, just two years ago, she dropped out in consequence of losses—heavy losses which she then met with. Had it not been that the concern was sound at the bottom, and had not exceptionally prudent management since the date of its misfortunes, it might now be a thing of the past. The Second National has been proven by the fires of adversity; tried and not found wanting, and has now started upon a career of success. Its officers are wide awake, purged of her impurity, strong and vigorous for the race. The Second National is in the hands of solid men and courteous gentlemen, and no bank in the city has a better location, being right in the heart of the business of the houses. There is not a more agreeable set of gentlemen in any counting room than the officers of it is bank. The President, Judge Warner, for nearly, if not quite, half a century has been one of our foremost business men. The Cashier, Robert J. Stoney, Esq., while being a first class banker, is also one of the few of the amenities that take the rough edges off of business courses, and a kind, encouraging word for his friends; and Mr. Wm. H. Cassidy, the Assistant Cashier, who, though a young man, may without impropriety be called a veteran in the banking business, is unobtrusively as courteous a gentleman as ever took charge of your greenback. We therefore, will with pleasure the return of the Second National to the rank of dividend payers, and hope for it a long career of prosperity. We commend it to our readers as a reliable public as an institution in which their financial affairs will be promptly and properly looked after, and they themselves treated with the utmost courtesy.

COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—A Glimpse at the Workings of the Association.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny Prison Society was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way, near Hand street. The attendance was quite small. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Robert Orr to the chair, and electing Mr. A. M. McGonigle Secretary.

The reading of the Treasurer's report was called for. The report presented by Mr. J. D. Carlisle gave a recapitulation of receipts and expenditures of the society from June, 1868, the date of the organization of the society, to May 1, 1870. During this time the receipts were $2,313 38. The expenses during that time were $2,271 00, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $42 38. The Treasurer stated that in addition to the items read, various sums have been contributed individually by members and sponsors, and these contributions did not appear in the report.

On motion the report was accepted.

The President suggested that a statement of the work done by the agent of the Society should be incorporated in this report.

The Treasurer stated that the agent, who was absent, had prepared a report, and he understood that this report was to be left with the President at this meeting.

Dr. Wray stated that it had been a misfortune that the agent had never presented a report for the public, and the contributors and the public at large had been left in a great extent in the dark as to the work done by the Society.

Mr. Carlisle said that, in addition to the work done by the agent, the Acting Committee were doing a considerable work. Members often visited the jail regularly, and there was not a week that six or eight persons did not visit the Penitentiary. He gave instances in which great good had been done in behalf of discharged convicts.

Dr. Wray, from the Sunday Committee to visit the jail, stated that they had taken charge of religious exercises in that institution. Sometimes there were very hopeful signs, and at others times the indications were discouraging.

Allegheny, he was encouraged.

Mr. McGonigle said that signs of a hopeful disposition also felt encouraged. He thought if they could reclaim one case in a thousand the fact would be satisfactory. He could not state what the work of the agent was, as no report had been furnished, but unless he was doing a good work the money expended by it could be more advantageously expended by the members of the committee in aiding discharged prisoners to find situations. He had seen the discouragements that always meet men "in such circumstances.

Mr. Carlisle was afraid that a wrong impression might go abroad concerning the work of the agent. It, to a great extent, was what it cannot be reported. He, the speaker, knew of many instances in which the agent had done good and efficient work.

Dr. Wray stated that he found no fault with the agent's work, but the absence of a statement of his labors in an occasional report, so that the Society could know what was being done.

Dr. Young said he thought it would be of advantage to have a variety of talent and read before the prisoners. It appeared to him that it would be well if the Sabbath Committee would secure the services of various preachers of different denominations to preach in the jail. There were, perhaps, ministers who would go and so give the prisoners an opportunity of hearing different clergymen each Sabbath.

Mr. F. Van Gorder, from the Visiting Committee, spoke, urging an increase in the numbers of the Committee, so that more work could be done. Great good was done now, and if the Committee were increased much more good could be done. He urged, also, a more efficient system of aiding discharged prisoners, as there were now many instances in which confidence was abused. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Van Gorder stated that the Committee had furnished transportation to at least forty men.

Mr. McGonigle stated that, during the next four months seventy-five prisoners would be discharged from the Penitentiary, and the necessity was greater than ever to aid and encourage the men and women coming out into the world.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Robert Orr was elected President of the society for the coming year.

Dr. Robert Wray and Major William Frew were elected Vice Presidents, R. C. Miller Secretary, J. D. Carlisle Treasurer, and William B. Corey, Esq., as Attorney.

On motion, adjourned.

DR. J. B CLARK.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE

He Admits the Promise to Marry.

Claims Justification for Breaking the Engagement.

He is Ordered for Trial Before the Presbytery.

The Allegheny Presbytery, of the United Presbyterian Church, met in the Second Church (Dr. J. B. Clark's), yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate certain rumors affecting the conduct and character of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.

The members of the Presbytery were generally present, but there were few others in attendance. A number of ladies were collected about the door, but did not enter, and after remaining a short time in the vestibule, retired.

After a ministerial call from the First United Presbyterian Congregation at Monmouth, Illinois, addressed to Rev. J. F. Barnes, pastor of Glade Mills and West Union churches, had been disposed of, a motion was made to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee appointed on the case of Dr. Clark.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. J. B. Clark, Stated Clerk, resigned his chair to Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, who acted as Clerk pro tem.

A SECRET SESSION PROPOSED.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said he had a motion to make. The case of Dr. Clark had created considerable curiosity, and persons outside of the Presbytery, as was evident from the number present. He did not know, nor had he inquired, what the report of the Committee would be, but he thought the Presbytery should sit with closed doors until the report was read, and then the matter could be given in an official manner to the public. He would therefore make a motion to that effect.

Dr. J. T. Pressly hoped that the motion would not be adopted. There was much misrepresenting to keep the proceedings from the public. Presbyters had been afraid to stop the flow of water in the Allegheny river. Besides damaging construction would be placed upon the proceedings by the public if the sessions were secret, and he thought it would be better for all concerned that the proceedings be public. If Presbytery decided to sit with closed doors, he would ask to sit on the outside.

Mr. Sturgeon said he had no desire to obstruct the investigation, nor to deprive the public of full information, but thought the matter should be made known officially by the Presbytery.

Dr. McLean saw no necessity for sitting with closed doors, and hoped the motion would not prevail.

Rev. Dr. Clark said he had not interrogated any member of the committee as to the nature of their report, and questioned whether the report publicly or with closed doors was in the hands of Presbytery. The brethren could do as they deemed proper, and the Committee would be satisfactory to him.

On these being taken, Presbytery decided by a large majority to sit with open doors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee had prepared a majority and a minority report. On behalf of the majority he would submit the following:

To the Moderator and Members of the U. P. Presbytery of Allegheny:

BRETHREN: Two of your Committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., would respectfully submit the following report:

Having carefully inquired concerning the case, we have settled the following:

Both from the statements of the parties and the correspondence, I learn that *there was a promise* of marriage between them.

I further learn that after some time, apparently by the consent of both parties, this contract was annulled, *but not so to be annulled* or confirmed by mutual consent.

From the statements I could not be assured that there was a renewal of that contract by Dr. Clark, but the statement of Miss Hawkes is positive that there was a renewal of the engagement.

I would further report that I saw no reason, from the correspondence, why the engagement should be broken, neither did I learn from the correspondence the cause of the parties first proposed the breach of contract, but the statement of Miss Hawkes is that it was voluntary on the part of Dr. Clark.

I would further report that the general character of Miss Hawkes is good. The character of Dr. Clark, is such as I would expect from a Christian, and one much devoted to the work of his Master. They breathe a spirit of love to His cause and kingdom.

Having submitted the foregoing facts, I have nothing to recommend to Presbytery, but would respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

(Signed) A. H. CALVERT.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORTS.

A member expressed the hope that both reports would not be accepted. According to parliamentary usage, there could be but one report—that receiving the majority vote.

The Moderator stated that the report of the majority was the report of the Committee, but the minority report was also entertained by permission of the Presbytery. The papers were properly before them for their action.

WHAT COURSE SHALL BE PURSUED NOW?

Dr. J. T. Pressly said: I believe that the committee were instructed simply to inquire what foundation there might be for certain rumors which were in circulation touching the character and conduct of Dr. Clarke. That committee seems to have attended to that duty. They have conversed with the parties interested, had access to all the facts, and the result of their investigation they have made a statement of for presentation in a proper and intelligible manner. It now remains for the Presbytery to determine what course they will pursue.

DR. GUTHRIE'S VIEWS ON TESTIMONY.

Dr. Guthrie—There seems to be a very important difference between the two papers. It is hard to take a vote upon such brief reports, without having some of the facts before us.

SPECIAL CLAUSES RE-READ.

Dr. Pressly—Will the Clerk please read the statement with which the majority report closes?

The Clerk then read the clause relative to the breach of promise—"that this engagement was broken by one of the parties, Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., for reasons satisfactory himself then and now, as declared by himself."

The Moderator then asked what action the Presbytery proposed to take?

Dr. Guthrie called for the reading of that part of the minority report relative to the engagement.

THE MINORITY REPORT RULED ADMISSIBLE.

The clerk remarked that if the opinion that had been expressed in regard to the minority report—namely, that it was not properly before presbytery, correct, then they had no business with anything in it.

Dr. Pressly stated that such was his opinion, and he would be controlled by it.

The Moderator stated that minority reports could be presented by permission of the body. This permission had been granted, and no objections had been made to the reading of the report, and it had thus come into the possession of the Presbytery.

The clerk then read that part of the minority report called for by Dr. Guthrie.

DR. M'LEAN'S VIEW AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE REPORT.

Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., said—The Committee were appointed to ascertain the facts and report to us. I offered a series of resolutions at the meeting at Beaver, but they were not acted upon. A motion was made to adopt Dr. Clark's request, a committee be appointed to investigate the rumors. That committee, from the very nature of the resolution, possessed no other instructions given them. It was simply a committee of inquiry, such as we have. The committee have determined upon a majority report, which is now before us. We have to do is to accept that report and discharge the committee, and I so move.

THE COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

The Moderator suggested that that had already been done. The report had been accepted, without objection, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the matter. But in order to remove the possibility of mistake or misunderstanding, he would take a vote on the motion to accept the report and the discharge of the committee.

The motion of Dr. McLean to receive the report and discharge the committee was put and carried.

A SUGGESTION FOR DELAY.

The Moderator suggested that if this was a case requiring time for consideration, Presbytery had other business which might be taken up. He made this suggestion, as Presbytery seemed scarcely ready to go forward in the matter.

ACTION, WITH DELIBERATION—DR. CLARK ASKED TO STATE HIS PLEASURE.

Dr. Pressly said: Mr. Moderator, it appears to me that, for all parties concerned, the sooner this matter is disposed of the better. It seems with the understanding that we take due time for consideration, and that we understand that we are doing according to the report of the committee, it appears that, from the papers to which they have access, the matrimonial engagement between the two parties is an established fact. That seems to be admitted. Then, in the next place, there was a departure from that engagement in so far as one of the parties is concerned, for reasons justifiable to himself. Now it would appear that the question would arise whether these were reasons of such a character as would justify the party to comply with the engagement into which they had entered. I suppose it would be proper now to have Dr. Clark make any statement which he may think proper in relation to the matter. I would like to know from our brother whether it is his pleasure that the Presbytery should go on now and settle the matter, or, under circumstances which render it proper that further time should be given so that we may be able to proceed with more deliberation. For myself, I am disposed to make any statement on this subject I would be pleased to hear him, and I presume Presbytery would like to know what his mind is in this respect.

DR. M'LEAN FOREBODES DR. CLARK'S MIND.

Dr. McLean said—I think, however desirous it may seem to Dr. Pressly that Dr. Clark should take the course suggested, that he should take the course suggested at this stage of the proceedings, that he should do so. As a matter of course we all wish to enter upon the case, if we enter upon it at any, in the fairest and most candid manner. I think it would be hardly right and proper for Dr. Clark to carry out the suggestion at this stage of the proceedings. Whenever Presbytery takes action in this matter, Dr. Clark will be free to state what he has to state before Presbytery, but I think not before that time. It would hardly be proper that he should, at any time before such action is taken, follow an example that has been set before him of processing and publishing and giving to the world a verdict before the trial. I regret that so much that has been done upon one side of it. I hope there will be nothing of the kind done on the other. I hope the trial will be conducted in a Christian spirit, and when the case is concluded Rev. Dr. Clark will have something to say, and not until then.

WHAT COURSE?

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest?

Mr. McLean—It is hardly proper for me to make a suggestion. If the Presbytery think proper to put Dr. Clark upon trial, and proceed to the trial of the matter, he will be allowed to make a statement at the proper time. If they were to have him prosecute. The preamble in this report sets forth the only point that comes before the Presbytery. In so far as the engagement is concerned, that is taken for granted, and the only question is, will the statement of Dr. Clark justify him in annulling the contract? So, what have we to prosecute? I do not see as there is any prosecution in the case.

The question was taken on the appointment of Rev. Mr. Sloan and Timmons, and carried.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie made some remarks which were inaudible at the reporters' table.

THE DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED.

The Moderator stated that as the object was not to prepare a formal libel, the book of discipline would have to be consulted to determine the next step to be taken. He then proceeded to read the extract previously quoted by Dr. Pressley.

Dr. McLean supposed the next step would be to set a time for trial.

Mr. Sturgeon thought the matter was in a queer shape. He had no idea that the counsel for Mr. Clark would admit what was set forth in the paper. If he were Mr. Clark's counsel he would not advise him to do that course. It was talked of that there was a marriage contract. Where is that evidence? We have not heard it; we have the report of the committee, but that is not to be admitted as evidence here. I think the proper course is to fix a time when we shall investigate this matter. If it comes to an ecclesiastical action there must be some more evidence that there was a promise of marriage than the report of the committee. We have a report, but as we propose to go into a trial that is not admissible as evidence.

Mr. Steele—I do not see how you can get at this, unless the committee bring forward a charge against Dr. Clark, and let him plead "guilty" or "not guilty." Now, as understand it, Dr. Clark says he broke off the engagement for good reasons. A man might get up here and state those reasons, but that is not testimony. We cannot act upon that. We could act upon his confession, but not upon his reasons, as they are presented as testimony, and we must have the thing in such a way that Dr. Clark can come forward and give his testimony.

The Moderator expressed the opinion that the only action that the Presbytery could take at present, was to fix the time to hear the report of the committee, which would meanwhile be in charge, or consisting upon which to try, and those matters of fact were to be established by testimony.

Rev. Mr. Timmons thought there had been two committees already, and yet the Presbytery had not got up to the point of making a charge.

Mr. McLean stated that the former Committee was appointed to investigate facts. They did see. The Committee appointed in the forenoon had no such duty, and had reported relative to the alleged breach of promise, and Presbytery had refused to put it in the form of a libel, but simply had put it in the form of a charge.

Rev. Mr. Eels—You have a charge before Presbytery. Let me ask, for information from the Committee, is it admitted that the charge, as it is cased, is to be made the basis of action, and that this prosecuting Committee shall prosecute the matter?

Dr. McLean—That is the intention of the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon—If that is the intention of the Committee there can be no difficulty in going forward. If it is not so, I am acting upon which the prosecuting committee can act.

Rev. J. G. Barnes—When it is whittled down to a point it is favorable to one side and unfavorable to the other. I believe the impression there was an attorney for Dr. Clark on this committee. Now it puts the prosecution on behalf of the Presbytery in the position of being required to prove a negative, viz: They charge Dr. Clark with not having sufficient reasons to break off the contract.

Dr. Guthrie here read the resolution.

Mr. Calvert said the preamble seemed to him to kill the resolution.

Mr. Timmons said he had been looking on with a great deal of interest to see what the committee would do. Two committees had been appointed. The only point the committee had to settle was, did Dr. Clark's reasons justify him in annulling the contract? And in order to answer that it was only necessary for the Presbytery to look into Dr. Clark's reasons. The Presbytery had nothing to prosecute, and the speaker could not understand why Presbytery should appoint other committees to go out and bring in a report that left this point where they started. He could see no point in such a proceeding.

Dr. McLean thought Rev. Barnes ought to be made to explain his intimation he threw out. The speaker had told Presbytery all he could tell them in the matter, as part of the day he should not appoint him on the committee. Still, after the appointment, he had acted impartially in the case. He had simply understood that on trial he would consent to act on another Committee.

Rev. Mr. Eels thought if the matter was to be settled it would be as well to settle it now. As it now stood they had got no further. Clark's reasons for doing as he had done, they had before them, and in adopting the matter if Dr. Clark was prepared to proceed.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said there was something more. There was a question of breach of promise of marriage, yet they had no evidence upon the facts.

Rev. Mr. Barnes said Dr. Clark had asked an investigation for his vindication, and the investigation had been granted. The question was, would Dr. Clark lead off to establish his contract of marriage? Dr. Clark said if he did, his course was clear; but unless he did, it was going back to 1st. Presbytery make the charge now, if it appeared to the speaker that inasmuch as Presbytery had started upon the matter, and in the book of discipline, and had been previously quoted, they ought to stand to it, and not go back to the regular mode of trial.

Mr. Patterson thought it would be asking too much of Mr. Clark to do this, and that Presbytery ought to make the charge. All they had to do was to fix a time and place and enter upon it, and if we are acting upon the report of the committee but as a Presbytery we know nothing of the facts. We do not know there was a marriage contract and we have not the evidence.

Dr. McLean said that the book of discipline required a reasonable time for a defense. In a civil court a man might be charged in the matter and admit the facts charged, but ask time to prove a vindication; then there was no wasting time. The Committee had prepared simply the report of the facts, and the putting it into the form of the Court as in civil cases to give defendant an opportunity of making a defense. The libel was as simple as the book upon a man's face.

MOTION TO FIX A DAY OF TRIAL.

It was moved that the day of meeting of Presbytery for the consideration of the matter be fixed at Tuesday, May 17th, next.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie said there was one remark he would like to make. If the matter could be settled promptly and honorably so it would be for Dr. Clark, the congregation, the young lady, and all concerned that it should settled as soon as possible. He did not know what the charging libel of the committee might be. He did know, however, that when these reports were circulated in the market place, they traveled out to the country and was magnified four fold to what they were in the city. Could he get access to the testimony before the one mentioned? He supposed if Dr. Clark had no objection it would be for the good of his congregation, if it had to come to that, that there should be an open and full investigation of the matter. Let the communications that had passed between the parties, and all papers bearing upon the case, be fully and fairly investigated. The sooner the matter was settled the better.

The motion fixing a date was amended so as to read, Monday, 16th inst., and carried.

BLANKS FOR WITNESSES.

Mr. Barnes moved that the committee be furnished blanks for the citation of witnesses for the necessary evidence that they wished to obtain. Carried.

DR. CLARK'S COUNSEL.

Dr. J. B. Clark said he supposed it would be proper for me to ask Presbytery to appoint some one to defend myself. I do not wish to open my mouth on this subject if I can avoid it. I am not a lawyer, and I do not know the right and proper in this matter irrespective of what I shall say, but I would like to have Thaddeus Stevens appointed Counsel for Mr. McLean as my counsel.

A member moved that the gentlemen named be appointed as Mr. Clark's counsel. Carried.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT PROPOSE TO HUNT UP EVIDENCE.

Mr. Timmons—If it is expected of me to go and hunt up evidence, I do not "allow" to do it, and I do not want to come here and have you say that I have not done my duty. If there are no witnesses to be found, no testimony to be taken, there is nothing to transact. So you can understand the matter.

The Moderator—Understandings do not bind. Mr. Timmons—Very well. You will see when the time comes.

Mr. Sturgeon—You see the difficulties. If you had a libel you would know what to do. We do not know where to find witnesses, and I may say that I am not going to hunt witnesses. If this case is to be tried with the names of witnesses written down, they could be cited to come here Monday week. In the first place we do not know whether there would be a trial or not. Presbytery, or, if there was, how it was to be sent off.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reports of the Health Officers and Meat Inspector—The Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Board of Health held its regular monthly meeting at No. 164 Fourth avenue, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. A. H. Gross, President, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. House, King, Hays, and Albietz, Secretary.

The minutes of the special meeting held on April 11th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Secretary read the report of Health Officer Crosby Gray, and Assistant Health Officer J. D. McFaden, for the month of April. The first states that the number of nuisances abated in Mr. Gray's district was 32; number of persons notified 35; number of permits issued 76; receipts from permits $36; from license $5; expenses during the month $18; balance in Treasury $18.

Mr. McFaden's report sets forth that in his district 102 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances; 42 were abated and 29 referred to the solicitor. One suit for maintaining a nuisance was instituted during the month.

The reports were accepted and filed.

REPORT OF THE MEAT INSPECTOR.

The Meat Inspector, Mr. Lindsey, presented the following report, which was also accepted and approved:

The number of shops visited and inspected during the month of April was the same as in March.

April 17th—Seized at the Diamond market one hundred pounds of beef being unfit for use, which was, by my order, thrown into the Allegheny river; also, some poultry belonging to Lockstein, condemned, they being also in a state of decomposition. They were also consigned to the Allegheny river.

Seized at the shop of Lewis Bayer, Penn street, almost a whole beef, which was condemned and totally unfit for use; I condemned the same and ordered it to be thrown into the Allegheny river. The offender was also arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Cartwright for interfering, and proved guilty of the tendency of his Honor, and promised never to engage in such traffic again, whereupon he was fined $10 and costs.

I condemned three calves belonging to farmers coming to the city, which I deem inhumane and keep them until they were fit for market.

In the cases of Edward Locher and Frederich Frankenbach, the butchers who dressed the diseased cow as mentioned in the monthly report, have not yet been found out. I feel satisfied they retired from the butchering business.

I find that on the arrival of stock from the West at the Union Stockyards, East Liberty, that their healthy condition is better than has been known for some time. Upon examination of the books of Mr. Edward Smith, the gentlemanly agent of Samuel W. Allerton & Co., find that out of five thousand hogs which have arrived within a few days, only eight were dead, and that caused by being overlaid, and other stock are generally good and in a healthy condition.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. LINDSEY.

Mr. Hays, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, reported that the Committee had examined into the matter, and ascertaining that the Board of Aldermen of Lawrenceville were necessary apparatuses, required by law, for the cleaning of cess pools, ordered the Health Officer to issue a license for the purpose. Report accepted and approved.

Mr. Hays also reported that the Committee deemed it advisable not to license any of the old carts formerly used in the night soiling business. Report accepted and filed.

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Mr. Gray presented a certified copy of the act of Assembly "supplementary to an act to establish a Board of Health and to secure the city and port of Pittsburgh from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and providing for the registration of births and of marriages, births and deaths in the city." The Secretary was instructed to publish the text of it has already been published.

The Board of Health will furnish copies to physicians, &c., on or before June first ensuing, at which time the law will go into effect. It was originally intended to take effect upon May first, but it was amended as above stated.

Mr. Gray also presented copies of the blanks used in other cities, which he stated could be made to suit Pittsburgh at a little alteration.

Mr. King moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare the necessary blanks and see that the law is put into force at the time specified in section second, namely; on June 1st. The motion was carried and Messrs. King, Albietz and Edwards appointed. Mr. Gray, Health Officer, was, on motion, added to the committee.

Mr. House called attention to the fact of Councils having passed a resolution for the portion of the wharf for dumping cess pool filth, and wanted to know if it did not interfere with the rights and powers vested in the Board.

The President said that the Councils had no right to interfere with the working of the Board, but he believed that they could use the wharf for any purposes desired. The Health officer would have to specify what boat those to whom permits were granted should dump off of.

On motion warrants were ordered for the payment of the Health officers' salaries for the month of April, after which the Board adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Davis vs. Montgomery, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $50 75.

John H. Williams vs. John Berger. Action for damages in consequence of injuries sustained by falling into a cellar belonging to the defendant. The plaintiff was engaged in a livery stable carelessly open, and the plaintiff in falling in broke three of his ribs and injured one of his knees severely. Damages laid at one thousand dollars. Jury out.

Sylvia Smith vs. James Smith. Action in divorce. Subpœna ordered to be issued against the defendant.

BEFORE JUDGE COLLIER.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. J. M. Bailey. Action to recover amount of subscription to the capital stock of the company. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

189. Collins vs. Hatch.
190. Hamilton vs. Tingley.
70. Stevenson vs. Prescott.
156. Palmer vs. Thompson.
157. Kaufman vs. Heusage & Co.
160. P. and G. Turnpike Co. vs. McClintock.
161. Kennedy vs. Cheeseman.
162. McClintock vs. Fry.
163. Gallagher vs. Connelly.
164. McCarthy vs. Landahan.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny vs. Fleck and Bro. was resumed yesterday—being the second trial of a test suit to determine the liability of the owners of lots on Ridge street for increased compensation allowed to the contractor for grading and paving. Counsel for the contract prices are heard the case, be fully and fairly investigated. The sooner the matter was settled the better.

The motion fixing a date was amended so as to read, Monday, 16th inst., and carried.

BLANKS FOR WITNESSES.

Mr. Barnes moved that the committee be furnished blanks for the citation of witnesses for the necessary evidence that they wished to obtain. Carried.

DR. CLARK'S COUNSEL.

Dr. J. B. Clark said he supposed it would be proper for me to ask Presbytery to appoint some one to defend myself. I do not wish to open my mouth on this subject if I can avoid it. I am not a lawyer, and I do not know the right and proper in this matter irrespective of what I shall say, but I would like to have Thaddeus Stevens appointed Counsel for Mr. McLean as my counsel.

A member moved that the gentlemen named be appointed as Mr. Clark's counsel. Carried.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT PROPOSE TO HUNT UP EVIDENCE.

Mr. Timmons—If it is expected of me to go and hunt up evidence, I do not "allow" to do it, and I do not want to come here and have you say that I have not done my duty. If there are no witnesses to be found, no testimony to be taken, there is nothing to transact. So you can understand the matter.

The Moderator—Understandings do not bind.

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Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Is less objectionable to the taste and smell, it is more readily taken by delicate persons and children, is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more immediate benefit than other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Marion Sims says: "For some years I had given up the use of cod liver oil altogether; but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre